IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS FORT WORTH DIVISION

JUAN SALDANA JR.,	§	
Petitioner,	§	
	§	
v.	§	Civil Action No. 4:06-CV-0865-A
	§	
NATHANIEL QUARTERMAN, Director,	§	
Texas Department of Criminal Justice,	§	
Correctional Institution Division,	§	
Respondent.	§	

FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATION OF THE UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE AND NOTICE AND ORDER

This cause of action was referred to the United States Magistrate Judge pursuant to the provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 636(b), as implemented by an order of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Texas. The Findings, Conclusions, and Recommendation of the United States Magistrate Judge are as follows:

I. FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

A. NATURE OF THE CASE

This is a petition for writ of habeas corpus by a state prisoner under 28 U.S.C. § 2254.

B. PARTIES

Petitioner Juan Saldana Jr., TDCJ # 1138171, is in custody of the Texas Department of Criminal Justice, Correctional Institutions Division, in Navasoto, Texas.

Respondent Nathaniel Quarterman is the Director of the Texas Department of Criminal Justice, Correctional Institutions Division.

C. FACTUAL AND PROCEDURAL HISTORY

On November 14, 2002, a jury found Saldana guilty of possession of marihuana in the

amount of fifty to two-thousand pounds in the 43rd Judicial District Court, cause number 14746, of Parker County, Texas, and assessed his sentence at eighteen years' confinement. (State Habeas R. at 36.) On May 6, 2004, the Second District Court of Appeals of Texas affirmed the trial court's judgment. *Saldana v. Texas*, No. 2-02-484-CR, slip op. (Tex. App.—Fort Worth May 6, 2004) (not designated for publication). Thereafter, on October 6, 2004, the Texas Court of Criminal Appeals refused Saldana's petition for discretionary review. *Saldana v. Texas*, PDR No. 841-04. Saldana did not seek writ of certiorari. (Federal Petition at 3.) On July 18, 2006, Saldana filed an application for writ of habeas corpus in state court, which was denied without written order by the Texas Court of Criminal Appeals on November 8, 2006. *Ex parte Saldana*, Application No. 65,600-01, at cover. Saldana filed this federal petition for writ of habeas corpus on November 30, 2006. As ordered, Quarterman has filed a preliminary response and documentary exhibits addressing only the issue of limitations, to which Saldana did not timely reply.

D. ISSUES

Saldana raises various claims challenging his 2002 conviction on substantive grounds. (Federal Petition at 7 & attachments; Pet'r Memorandum in Support.)

E. STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

Title 28 U.S.C. § 2244(d) imposes a one-year statute of limitations for filing a petition for federal habeas corpus relief. 28 U.S.C. § 2244(d). Section 2244(d) provides:

- (1) A 1-year period of limitation shall apply to an application for a writ of habeas corpus by a person in custody pursuant to the judgment of a State court. The limitation period shall run from the latest of—
 - (A) the date on which the judgment became final by the conclusion of direct review or the expiration of the time for seeking such review;

- (B) the date on which the impediment to filing an application created by State action in violation of the Constitution or laws of the United States is removed, if the applicant was prevented from filing by such State action;
- (C) the date on which the constitutional right asserted was initially recognized by the Supreme Court, if the right has been newly recognized by the Supreme Court and made retroactively applicable to cases on collateral review; or
- (D) the date on which the factual predicate of the claim or claims presented could have been discovered through the exercise of due diligence.
- (2) The time during which a properly filed application for State post-conviction or other collateral review with respect to the pertinent judgment or claim is pending shall not be counted toward any period of limitation under this subsection.

Id. § 2244(d)(1)-(2).

Under subsection (A), applicable to this case, the limitations period began to run on the date on which the judgment of conviction became final by the expiration of the time for seeking direct review.¹ For purposes of this provision, Saldana's conviction became final and the one-year limitations period began to run upon expiration of the time that Saldana had for seeking certiorari in the United States Supreme Court on January 4, 2005, and closed on January 4, 2006. Saldana's state habeas application filed on July 18, 2006, after expiration of the federal limitations period, did not operate to toll the running of the federal period. *See Scott v. Johnson*, 227 F.3d 260, 263 (5th Cir. 2000); *Flanagan v. Johnson*, 154 F.3d 196, 197 (5th Cir. 1998). Saldana's federal petition was due on or before January 4, 2006. His petition, filed on November 30, 2006, was filed beyond the

¹There are no allegations that the state imposed an unconstitutional impediment to the filing of Saldana's petition for federal relief, that the Supreme Court has announced a new rule(s) applicable to Saldana's claims, or that the factual predicate of his claims could not have been discovered sooner through the exercise of due diligence. Therefore, the statutory exceptions embodied in § 2244(d)(1)(B)-(D) do not apply.

limitations period and is untimely.²

II. RECOMMENDATION

Saldana's petition for writ of habeas corpus should be dismissed with prejudice as timebarred.

III. NOTICE OF RIGHT TO OBJECT TO PROPOSED FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION AND CONSEQUENCES OF FAILURE TO OBJECT

Under 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1), each party to this action has the right to serve and file specific written objections in the United States District Court to the United States Magistrate Judge's proposed findings, conclusions, and recommendation within ten (10) days after the party has been served with a copy of this document. The court is extending the deadline within which to file specific written objections to the United States Magistrate Judge's proposed findings, conclusions, and recommendation until March 8, 2007. The United States District Judge need only make a *de novo* determination of those portions of the United States Magistrate Judge's proposed findings, conclusions, and recommendation to which specific objection is timely made. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 636(B)(1). Failure to file by the date stated above a specific written objection to a proposed factual finding or legal conclusion will bar a party, except upon grounds of plain error or manifest injustice, from attacking on appeal any such proposed factual finding or legal conclusion accepted by the United States District Judge. *See Douglass v. United Servs. Auto. Ass'n*, 79 F.3d 1415, 1428-29 (5th

²Saldana does not raise the issue nor does the court find that this is a case where the petitioner should benefit from equitable tolling, which is available only in rare and exceptional circumstances when an extraordinary factor beyond the petitioner's control prevents him from filing in a timely manner. *See Davis v. Johnson*, 158 F.3d 806, 811 (5th Cir. 1998). Saldana has asserted no justification for his failure to timely file his federal habeas corpus petition, and the record reveals none.

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Cir. 1996) (en banc op. on reh'g); Carter v. Collins, 918 F.2d 1198, 1203 (5th Cir. 1990).

IV. ORDER

Under 28 U.S.C. § 636, it is ORDERED that each party is granted until March 8, 2007, to

serve and file written objections to the United States Magistrate Judge's proposed findings,

conclusions, and recommendation. It is further ORDERED that if objections are filed and the

opposing party chooses to file a response, a response shall be filed within seven (7) days of the filing

date of the objections.

It is further ORDERED that the above-styled and numbered action, previously referred to

the United States Magistrate Judge for findings, conclusions, and recommendation, be and hereby

is returned to the docket of the United States District Judge.

SIGNED February 15, 2007.

/s/ Charles Bleil

CHARLES BLEIL

UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

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